

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.18

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 18 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 71
Humidity " 74 " 63

November 18 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 74
Humidity " 85 " 67

3075 日二十月十年卯乙

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

四拜禮 號八十月一十英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

CRITICAL POSITION IN REGARD TO GREECE.

ALLIES FLEET WILL EXACT HEAVY PENALTY FOR ANY TREACHERY.

King Constantine Wishes to Discuss Situation With Earl Kitchener.

MORE AMERICAN FIRES ATTRIBUTED TO GERMANS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

THE SITUATION EXTREMELY GRAVE.

November 17, 1.50 p.m.
Telegrams received in Paris report that the M. Denys Cochin will remind the Greek Government that an Anglo-French Fleet is assembled at Malta, to exact a heavy penalty for any treachery.

The newspapers report that Great Britain has detained ninety Greek vessels at Liverpool and Newcastle.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial, denouncing the Government's policy towards Greece, says that unless King Constantine is told that Greek commerce and seaports will be destroyed in certain eventualities, we may find our expeditionary forces trapped.

KING CONSTANTINE DESIRES TO CONSULT WITH EARL KITCHENER.

November 17, 1.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens it is authoritatively stated that the Government is seeking a satisfactory solution of the question of the Allied troops' taking refuge in Greek territory, but hesitates to make a declaration in the form demanded by the Entente Powers.

It is understood that King Constantine wishes to discuss the situation with Earl Kitchener.

WARM WELCOME FOR FRENCH MINISTER.

November 17, 3.05 p.m.
The French Minister, M. Denys Cochin, has arrived at Athens on a special mission.

An immense crowd welcomed him and he was received by a representative of the Premier, the Mayor and the Municipal Council. Subsequently there were demonstrations before the hotel at which the Minister stopped and at the French Legation, the Marseillaise being sung.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

SERBIANS AVOIDING ENCIRCLEMENT.

November 17, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, wiring on the 16th inst., states that the progress of the Bulgarians from Gostivar will force the Serbians to retire to Babana Pass in order to avoid encirclement.

PANIC-STRICKEN POPULACE.

November 17, 1.20 p.m.
The population of Monastir is fleeing panic-stricken. Several of the foreign Consuls have quitted the town for Salonica.

THE PLIGHT OF THE BULGARIANS.

November 17, 1.20 p.m.
The French are firmly holding their positions on the left bank of the Cornaya, inflicting severe losses on the Bulgarians, who have retreated northwards.

The Bulgarians have evacuated Kesturine, while a number of Bulgarian deserters have surrendered to the Serbian authorities at Ghevcoli.

The Bulgarians are retiring northwards in the region of Gradake.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE ANCONA.

AMERICAN LADY DOCTOR'S GRAPHIC STORY.

November 17, 5.40 p.m.
An American lady doctor named Cecile Grelle, a graduate of Cornell University, telegraphing from Bizerta, says she was the only American cabin passenger on the Ancona, the four others being Italian. Lunch had just finished, she said, when they heard a rush on deck and the engines slowing down. Dr. Grelle, on ascending to the deck, heard the whizz of a shell, which fell on the after-deck, a saw a huge submarine dangerously near with four huge guns in the conning tower and another in the fore part. No warning was given the liner, which slowed down immediately the first shot was fired.

Dr. Grelle reached the cabin, and while trying to open a trunk she heard the port hole crash inwards and felt the whizz of a shell overhead. "It jumped," she says "and saw the stewardess fall dead before the door, having been struck by a shrapnel bullet. Thinking that death was unavoidable I donned a sweater, tied my bonnet on my head, grasped a basket of trinkets and started to search for a life boat. I was alone on the cabin deck, and not a soul commanded the passengers below; chaos reigned there. I went to where two life-boats were being lowered, but they refused me, saying they were full, though there were not more than twenty occupants, while the boats were marked for fifty.

"The first boat fell into the sea, the occupants being drowned. Remarkably few were provided with lifebelts. I saw another boat being lowered and jumped twenty feet. Gauging the distance exactly, I landed in the centre of the boat uninjured, still grasping my basket of trinkets. Another woman immigrant jumped head first and fell into the sea. I dragged her in, her both legs being broken.

"The first shot shattered the bridge. Others followed quickly. Timbers were falling on all sides, and everywhere there was confusion and panic. I saw dozens fall dead and wounded on the deck. I was perfectly calm and started for the purser's office on the second class deck to get my money. I found him dead before his desk. Whole parts of the second class deck had fallen into the sea. The wounded and dead lay everywhere, including many women and children. I returned to the cabin to get my passport and my journey was made amid falling shots and the screams of women who were grasping at my ankles imploring help. We started to row, expecting to be killed, for the shells were striking the boats, killing and injuring the passengers. We saw the track of the torpedo which hit the Ancona. There was a terrific explosion, the liner turned turtle, and sank in seven minutes. Our boat was rowed towards Messina, and was leaking badly. The women and children clung to me, shrieking hysterically. I bailed the water and tried to quieten them. After four hours we sighted a boat without rowers which was leaking and sinking. Our officer, revolver in hand, ordered his men to rescue them. A French cruiser saw our flares in the evening and rescued us."

MORE FIRES IN AMERICA.

GERMANS AGAIN SUSPECTED.

November 17, 3.05 p.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent states that three fires have broken out in the railway station yard at Weehawken, New Jersey, close to a corral occupied by 500 horses destined for the Allies. It is believed that Germans are responsible.

Watchmen fired their revolvers at a number of suspicious persons whom they saw running away, but none was hit.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

STILL VERY LITTLE DOING.

November 17, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that to-day's communique says there have been some artillery actions.

BRITISH MINISTERS ARRIVE AT PARIS.

November 17, 3.25 p.m.
The Foreign Office announces that Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by military, naval and diplomatic advisers, have arrived at Paris, for a consultation with the French Government.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LORDS DISCUSSION ON WAR MATTERS.

November 17, 12.20 a.m.
In the House of Lords Lord Haldane, replying to criticisms of the General Staff by Lord St. Davids, detailed Field Marshal French's working day from six in the morning till dinner. Regarding the various staffs he said that we were at a disadvantage compared with Germany, who had been doing for a century what we had tried to do in a decade. Any omissions were in no way due to lack of zeal. Dealing with the battle of Loos he said that the reserves were ready and it was not the fault of the staff that they did not get forward. The men leading the army in France were in nowise a failure. It was a great feat to reduce Germany's tremendous military machine to temporary, and perhaps permanent, impotence.

Lord Sydenham spoke of the failure to realise expectations at Loos which was a repetition of Neuve Chapelle.

The Earl of Crewe declined to discuss the battle of Loos as it was still a subject of close military enquiry by the highest authorities. No great victory could be expected nowadays by breaking a line of front for six or seven miles, for that enormously long front must be broken.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

LITTLE TO REPORT.

November 17, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communique states that on the western front there have only been artillery actions.

AN ACTIVE RECIPROCAL CANNONADE.

November 17, 4.00 a.m.
Field Marshal French in a despatch says that since the 10th there has been an active reciprocal cannonade, especially south of the La Bassée Canal and east of Ypres. There has been no infantry action, but considerable mining activity.

THE BALKANS.

ALLIED ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

November 17, 1.30 a.m.
The eastern army of the Bulgarians on the 14th rendered violent attacks on the left bank of the Cornaya and were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. A calm prevails on the left bank of the Vardar. The landing of the Anglo-French troops at Salonica continues without incident.

THE SHAH AND THE ALLIES.

November 18, 8.05 p.m.
A telegram to Petrograd from Teheran states that, after a discussion with the Cabinet, the British and Russian Ministers were received by the Shah who said that he had abandoned the idea of leaving Teheran. He declared openly that he was a friend of Britain and Russia and he did not conceal the fact that in the course of the year the Germans had done their utmost to drive Persia into the War with Russia. Prior to the audience the German, Austrian and Turkish Ministers left Teheran. They were confident that the Shah was also leaving.

Princes Eynoudaoula, Firman Faram, both friends of Russia, are entering the Cabinet.

MEMBER OF THE DUMA KILLED AT THE FRONT.

November 17, 4.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Duma member, Zvegintzeff, has been killed at the front. He was one of the initiators of the scheme for the overland railway to India through Persia.

MORE POLITICAL TALK IN BRITAIN.

November 17, 1.10 p.m.
Mr. Winston Churchill in the course of a recent speech, said: "I earnestly hope that Sir Edward Carson will always be in attendance in the House of Commons. It is in the highest public interest to have some one with complete and secret information, sincerely devoted to the public cause and independent of the Government. The opposition bench is Sir Edward Carson's war station." The *Daily Chronicle* call attention to this remarkable bestowal of the mantle of Elijah. The *Morning Post* says the time has come to form a new opposition upon national lines, a true blue British party, with no reservations in favour of the enemy on either the continent or the United Kingdom and suggests Sir Edward Carson as leader.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The population at Monastir is fleeing panic-stricken.

To avoid encirclement, the Serbians may have to retire to the Babana Pass.

The Paris communique simply records that there have been some artillery actions.

It is reported that Britain has detained ninety Greek vessels at Liverpool and Newcastle.

A number of Bulgarian deserters have surrendered to the Serbian authorities at Ghevcoli.

The Bulgarians have evacuated Kesturine; they are also retiring northwards in the region of Gradake.

The French Minister was given a most enthusiastic welcome on arriving at Athens on a special mission.

Greece is being reminded that the Anglo-French Fleet at Malta will exact a heavy penalty for any treachery on its part.

The French are firmly holding their positions on the left bank of the Cornaya, inflicting severe losses on the Bulgarians.

Three fires have broken out close to a corral in New Jersey, where there were 500 horses destined for the Allies. Germans are suspected.

Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, with advisers, have arrived in Paris to consult with the French Government.

It is understood that King Constantine wishes to discuss with Earl Kitchener the question of the Allied troops taking refuge in Greek territory.

The *Morning Post* says that unless King Constantine is told that Greek commerce and seaports will be destroyed in certain eventualities, we may find our Expeditionary Forces trapped.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Royal Naval Dockyard Police Mess—Farewell concert to members leaving for front.
Astor House Hotel—Farewell dinner to Police leaving for front.

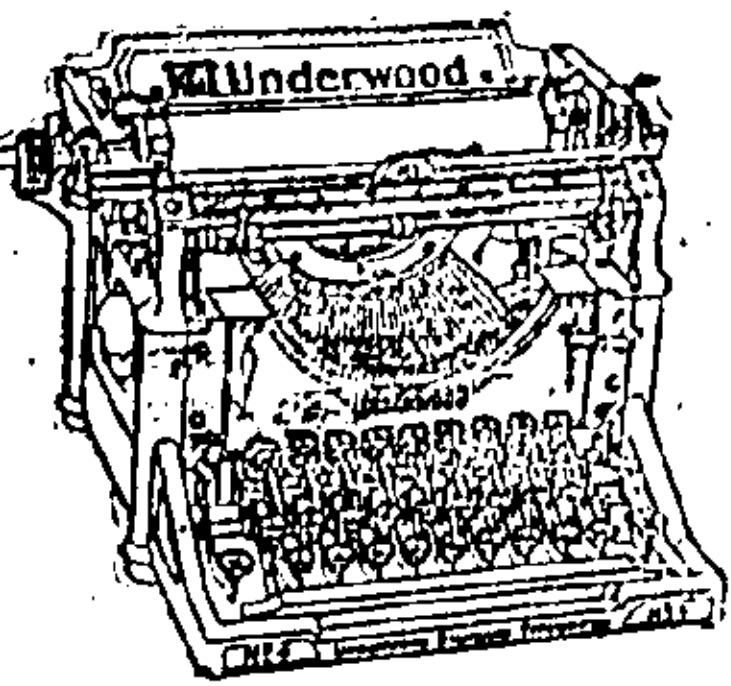
TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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EUROPE, ...

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

FLOOD PICTURES

of

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WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

British Politics.
Mr. Churchill, in dealing with
these episodes as he has insisted;
against the advice of the Prime
Minister, on doing, has not in our
opinion served either himself or
the country a good turn. As for
Sir Edward Carson's mischievous
speech it is in the same category,
also calculated to hold the War
Council of the Empire up to
public scorn because it did not
accept his view of what should be
done. Had things turned out dif-
ferently, less to our disadvantage.
Sir Edward Carson and Mr.
Winston Churchill are both of
that type of men who would have
proclaimed their share of suc-
cesses achieved from the home-
top. As it happens they have
been deprived of that privilege
and the world will only accept
them as belonging to the rapidly
diminishing crowd of critics who
are full of Ego, and wise after the
event. In any case their argu-
ments at the time could not have
been sufficiently convincing or, as
men, they failed to carry weight
enough to alter things to their
plans. It is well for the country
that squabbling amateurs who
elevate their personal likes and
dislikes above the general interest
in the great crisis through which
the nation is passing should dis-
appear from the stage. They
have had their fling; it is hoped
the last has been heard of them,
at least till normal times have
been restored. The manly attitude
of Lord Fisher is more to our
liking.

Daily Press.

The Silence of Neutral Nations:
The invasion of Belgium is
Germany's greatest crime, but
there are not wanting others
which also stand on a foundation
of fact. One of these is the in-
troduction of foul methods of
fighting, such as the use of
poisonous gases, which with
other nations, Germany had
agreed not to countenance.
This rebarbarisation of the
methods of warfare seems to have
been under consideration in Ger-
many long before the war broke
out, but, at any rate, she set the
belligerents an evil example,
which they were forced to follow
in self-defence. Still, no protest
came from the neutral Powers,
although a protest would not
have involved them in any
difficulties and would have shown
Germany that she was arousing
opposition to her methods—a
circumstance which might have
tended to restrain her from sound-
ing still lower depths. The drop-
ping of bombs from aeroplanes
on unfortified places—it is hardly
possible that Germany is not
precisely informed as to the
position of British forts—is in a
line with the sinking of unarmed
passenger ships and the poisoning
of water-supplies.

Osmia Mail.

Mr. Churchill's Apologia.
It seems to be becoming quite
the "correct thing" for Cabinet
Ministers on resigning office to
air their grievances or at least to
"explain" the reason for their re-
signation. The "personal" state-
ment in the House of Commons
will soon be quite a "feature"
of the ordinary proceedings
of that august assembly. Such a
statement has, of course, a certain
amount of piquancy, if for no
other reason than that the piqued
Minister—and it generally is a
case of that sort—is more than
likely to say more than he ought
discreetly to say and thereby let
in a ray of light on the "inner
doings" of the Cabinet. Certain
circumstances attendant upon
a Minister's resignation may make
imperative a personal statement
in Parliament, but it is profound-
ly to be hoped that such will not
be considered absolutely neces-
sary on every occasion. The
British have a right to expect and
indeed to insist upon a certain
amount of dignified reserve in
their Ministers and those Minis-
ters who swerve from that
well-established course besmirch
the traditions of one of
the most revered of British
institutions.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Officer Killed in Whitehall.
While crossing from the War Office to Whitehall-court on September 29 Major E. Bruce Christie, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was knocked down by a taxi-cab. He was taken to Charing Cross Hospital, where he died from his injuries.

Shipyard Fitter Abused for Working Too Fast.
Robert Percy Hutton, a Jarrow fitter, was fined 20s. at the General Magistrate's Court at Newcastle last month for using abusive language to a fellow workman, saying, "You are a rotten society man for working too fast and spoiling the job for others." The witness replied that he was doing his best and had three sons at the front.

A Muslim University.
Aligarh, October 16.—At the Muslim University Association meeting held to-day, attended by representatives from all the provinces, under the presidency of the Rajah of Mahmoodabad, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of votes:—"This Association recommend to the Foundation Committee acceptance of the Muslim University in the light of the principles of the Hindu University Act."

Indian Emigration to Fiji.
Sydney October 20.—Mr. O. F. Andrews, who with Mr. Pearson has come to Australia en route to Fiji to make enquiries into the condition of Indian emigration to those Colonies, has interviewed the leading Australian Ministers and found the prospects encouraging. The opinion about India has been changed favourably since this war. He lectured at Sydney on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, who is greatly appreciated here, and Melbourne. He is starting for Fiji to-morrow via New Zealand.

An Adventurous Japanese.
A Japanese youth, now at a hospital in this country, says the London and China Express has had an adventurous career. At the outbreak of war he was living in London, and heard a Sikh regiment was embarking for Europe so he stowed himself on board the transport. On arrival in France he was engaged as a cook to the regiment, and eventually reached the firing line. A bomb from a German tank exploded near him and wounded his left arm. He is now convalescent and is taking a course of massage instruction. When proficient he hopes to be put "on the strength" officially.

China and Cotton.
A Washington telegram states that the Chinese Government, through the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has employed an American cotton growing expert to encourage production of the staple in China. "At present China produces a considerable quantity of cotton, most of which is used in home industries," according to the Bureau's announcement. "In some years China exports a considerable amount of cotton to Japan, and with improvement in the staple and in methods of grading and packing the foreign trade is expected to increase." It is announced also that negotiations are in progress for the employment of an American forestry expert by the Chinese Government.

University of London Officers' Training Corps.
Since the outbreak of war the number of commissions obtained by cadets and ex-cadets of the University of London O.T.C. up to the end of August, 1915, amounts to 1,521, and 189 commissions were obtained before the war, giving a total of 1,710. Distinctions obtained by ex-cadets of the University O.T.C. include: Military Cross 6, Medaille Militaire 1, Mentioned in Despatches 14. Under War Office Regulations membership of the University O.T.C. is not restricted to members of the University, and other men of suitable education, desirous of qualifying for commissions, are accepted. Candidates for enrolment should apply personally to the Adjutant at the headquarters, 46, Russell-square, W.C.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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GERMAN ACCOUNTS OF THE ATTACK.

An "Invincible" Defence.

Sufficient Reserves.

So far as the actual situation on the West front is concerned the latest German newspapers have little fresh to say. They continue to contrast the "failure," except in the first day's surprise attack, of the Franco-British offensive with the important "success" of the German counter-attacks. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* explains that—

Every step won on the hillocks to the north of Loos is a great gain for the German defence—not on account of the occupation of the ground itself, but because those positions extend to the town of Lens and conditions of space are somewhat narrow. In Champagne, too, the fight is developing favourably for us. Here too the enemy was unable to enlarge the gap. The little gain near Focin can hardly be counted, and on the other hand near Messines the French did not get possession of the commanding heights which lie to the north of the place and which the enemy appears to be assaulting from the west or southwest. Here, too, the defence has hitherto brilliantly performed its task.

In a further article, headed "We are ready," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* remarks:—

The violent struggle on the whole West front continues. French and English storming columns in unbroken succession roll up against the iron wall constituted by our heroic troops. As all hostile attacks have hitherto been repulsed with gigantic losses, particularly for the English, the whole result of the enemy's attack lasting for days is merely a denting in of our front in two places. After the little partial successes of the first surprise attack, our adversaries have got no farther. By their unsurpassable steadfastness and tenacity our war-tried troops have rendered any further progress impossible. But the conflicts are not yet at an end. The decision is still to come.

The German people realize the frightful seriousness of the bloody struggle now being waged in the West. By every means in their power our adversaries are endeavouring, and will continue to endeavour, to break through the German front. That they are not disposed to soon again to abandon the object set before them is clearly evident from a speech of the English Prime Minister.

The French and English in the West are pressing for the decision. We are prepared for it and can look forward with confidence to the continuation of the fight. It is not the German way to break out into light-hearted jubilation, because we have hitherto succeeded in wrecking all these furious attempts to break through. On the contrary, the harder the fight the more German strength braces itself. Against this invincible German power of resistance all the bombastically announced offensives have hitherto collapsed. The same thing will happen this time.

The article concludes by treating with derision the idea that a natural drawing of reserves to

the threatened places on the front will thereby dangerously weaken other places.

Germany is not yet exhausted, as our enemies would like to believe. We have at our disposal sufficient free reserves who can be thrown in at any time and any place without our thereby weakening our front in any other place whether in East or West. We shall force our adversaries to recognize this fact.

The French Method of Attack.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that owing to the enormous strength of the troops which the English and French had collected for the attempt to break through at both places, they were able continually to bring up fresh forces. In the winter campaign, as in May near Arras, the French command generally avoided bringing back into the firing line troops which had already fought and had presumably thereby always suffered very severe losses, before they had recovered and been made up to strength. The plan of accompanying their mass attacks by dense firing lines out in front followed at a distance of 100 yards by company and battalion columns always caused them enormous losses. Several hundred thousand men are at the disposal of the French commanders in Champagne for a front of about 10 miles, so that they can withdraw the detachments which have been shot to pieces and fill their places with fresh troops. Nevertheless, the attack does not progress.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that nothing would be more foolish than for the German people to take a light-hearted view of the frightful seriousness of these fights. But at the same time nothing would be more false than for the people not to place the fullest confidence in the German troops and the army command after so many brilliant proofs of courage and power of resistance even against a numerically superior enemy.

ENGLISH AUTHOR RELEASED.

Germans not Far from "Breaking Point."

The *Flamingo* boat recently brought to England Mr. Francis Gribble, the author, and his wife, after fifteen months' exile. Mr. Gribble, who for about eleven months has been a prisoner at Ruhleben, near Berlin, declared he left quite fit now, having had a little time in Holland to get Germany off his mind; but admitted he could not tell what effect his experiences had had upon him till he settled down again. He reflected something of that ironic patience and quickness of superiority which the Germans at first found so horribly annoying in English prisoners, and now have learned to respect. But one felt, in listening to Mr. Gribble and his wife, that, though they never directly said so, they must have undergone a severe trial. As it was, the author, gazing over his home landscape again from the train window yesterday, commented on the past with mild amusement.

They were staying at Vianden (Luxemburg) in July, 1914, paying not much attention to the

gathering uproar in Europe, when one Sunday morning (August 2) someone came flying down the street, while the author and his wife were on the veranda of their hotel, saying the Germans were in Luxemburg. Mr. Gribble knew a special train had been announced for arrival there. It turned out, however, to be an armoured train. They were caught. At first they were merely kept under observation, being treated very leniently, no more than a fixed bayonet at the bedroom door keeping them reminded. Towards the end of October Mr. Gribble asked for a pass, which was refused by the Commandant, who sent them both to Coblenz instead.

Subsequently, while at Coblenz, an order was issued to arrest all men up to 55 years of age. Mr. Gribble was separated from his wife, who was allowed to stay at the Coblenz Hotel (and was, by the way, quite well treated there), and eventually found himself at Ruhleben Camp.

Sleeping on Straw on Concrete. That was no place for the delicate in the early months of the war. The prisoners slept in the horse-boxes and the stables. Those on the ground floor had nothing but loose straw between them and the concrete.

"It was pitiful," said Mr. Gribble, "to hear the coughing at night."

The food, too, was abominable, hard bread and coffee (the latter probably of acorn flour) for breakfast, and soup for dinner, in which it was more than a puzzle to find the meat. Later, the American Ambassador secured much improvement, though even so Mr. Gribble said he does not know what would have happened to him if he had been without the means to procure tastier food at the canteen.

He said that some men there, who began with a little grey hair,

have now white hair. One of them, he added, anxious not to alarm the home folk too much should he be released, got some German hair dye—more frightfulness—"and now it would be better if his relatives do not see him till his head is less of a vivid colour scheme."

On the whole, Mr. Gribble fancies the Germans have changed some of their cherished convictions since the early days of the war. Their arrogance, seeing success is certainly far and indefinite, is fading. And there is no doubt they are running short of necessities.

"I venture it only as my opinion, but I imagine they may not be far from the breaking point. It is significant they should have called in army rejects for re-examination in order to secure no more than 200,000 men."

Welshmen Not English. Rubleben was not without its humour. One day, when a company of prisoners was parading the streets, a German reporter got mixed up with them, and not all his wild protests would convince the German police that he was not a prisoner himself. Anyhow they made him one, and he marched to some purpose back to the prison, where he stayed for a week. Many of the 4,500 British prisoners at the camp are coloured men, and one of them, a Liberian, was much hurt at being reckoned a British subject.

Several citizens of the Argentine Republic, too—that being a British colony according to some well-informed German official (every Briton knows by now from many of his newspapers, how well the Germans are educated)—were put to sleep on concrete. On the other hand, several Welshmen got off because they were not English.

Ultimately, Mr. Gribble was "exchanged," and went to Amsterdam, where he met his wife again.

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NOTICES.

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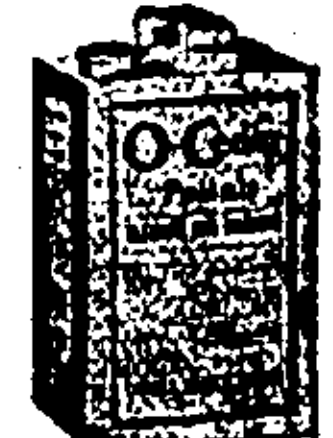


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WEEK DAYS.		EVENING.	
7:00 A.M.	to 8:00 A.M.	Every 15 Mins.	to 12:00 Mins.
8:00 A.M.	to 9:00 A.M.	"	"
9:00 A.M.	to 10:00 A.M.	"	"
10:00 A.M.	to 11:00 A.M.	"	"
11:00 A.M.	to 12:00 P.M.	"	"
12:00 P.M.	to 1:00 P.M.	"	"
1:00 P.M.	to 2:00 P.M.	"	"
2:00 P.M.	to 3:00 P.M.	"	"
3:00 P.M.	to 4:00 P.M.	"	"
4:00 P.M.	to 5:00 P.M.	"	"
5:00 P.M.	to 6:00 P.M.	"	"
6:00 P.M.	to 7:00 P.M.	"	"

HIGH CASE. 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. on 11:00 P.M. every half hour. 12:00 P.M. on 12:00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 7:45 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. Every 15 Mins. to 12:00 Mins.

10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. " " " " " "

11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. " " " " " "

12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. " " " " " "

1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " " " " " "

2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " " " " " "

3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " " " " " "

4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " " " " " "

5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " " " " " "

6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. " " " " " "

DEWAR'S

THE WHISKY OF OUR FOREFATHERS
THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

FORSYTH.—At Tientsin on 17th November the wife of Mr. Edward Forsyth, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

MR. CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

One's chief feeling on coming to the end of Mr. Churchill's speech, which was reported in our wire of yesterday, is that it is one of those laboured, pompous and ill-tempered utterances that do nobody any good and to which it is more or less a waste of time to listen. To such an extent does the eternal "I" predominate in it, that one quite easily loses sight of the fact that, as the immortal carter observed, p.a.s. of it are excellent. Mr. Churchill will not allow the world to do him justice for he refuses to do justice to himself. The possibility that he could make a mistake never seems to occur to him. Our allies, Earl Kitchener, Lord Fisher—anyone—can be blamed; but not Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. If he were as worldly-wise as he is wordy he would surely know that the present is not the time for him to drag his Antwerp experiences in by the ears; if the Empire can wait for further information about more important matters, there is no unfairness in the Government's asking it to possess its soul in patience concerning this.

Everyone is satisfied that the Government should have employed more plain speaking throughout; but one-sided, petulant plain speaking, such as Mr. Churchill's, is certainly not called for. Having advised naval and military men to the top of his bent, he seems to think it incumbent on him to lay his counsel at the feet of the Cabinet (of which he is no longer a member) and of Parliament generally. It is just possible that the Premier, Earl Kitchener and Mr. Balfour may know, as well as Mr. Churchill can tell them, what should be the Government's course in connection with the Bulgarian episode in the war. But what will an angry man not say or think? The ex-First Lord is piqued at finding that it is quite possible to "run" the Cabinet and the country without his active assistance; hence, no word that he can say against the powers that be is bad enough in his eyes. He is exasperated at finding that what veteran sailors will endure from Mr. Balfour they will not submit to when it comes from him.

From his point of view the men in whose hands lies the real control of the war have done him a wicked injustice, in that they are willing to listen respectfully to the present First Lord's opinions while they resent his own. If they bear with one civilian why should they not bear with another—who is himself almost a soldier—he probably asks. In this he doubtless forgets that what Mr. Balfour lacks in practical knowledge of naval affairs he makes up for by his all-round brain power and vast education, in his inborn and long-trained faculty for world politics, and in his marvellous ability to grasp a number of facts simultaneously and to keep them all in orderly arrangement under his eye. By the side of such a man, Mr. Churchill is just an amateur, seeking by talkativeness, arrogance and general noise-making to "bluff" the British public into the belief that he is a great statesman. From the outset of his career his one hankering has been after publicity; and, from his *Boer War* and *Daily Mail* days down to last Monday, when he stood before the House of Commons, self-advertising has been his first and last article of his creed—and practice. The time has come when the Government objects to his doing this self-advertising at the country's expense. Hence, it would seem, these tears!

Food Prices.

It is some time now since there have been any prosecutions of Chinese for selling food or household requirements above the legal prices fixed by the Government. We sincerely hope, however, that the authorities are not labouring under the misapprehension that the evil has been swept away, because, from all that we hear, decidedly it has not. A complaint reached us to-day from a lady that the official prices are absolutely ignored by shopkeepers, who, on being tackled on the matter, invariably burst into laughter and blandly profess that they "no savvy." So far as "savvy" goes, we should say that these complacent gentry have nothing to learn—their lack of knowledge never causes them to under-charge at any rate. What we should like to see, in the interests of housewives, is a fresh campaign started against these profit-making sharks, and, as a first step towards that end, we recommend those whom it may concern to set about revising the current list of prices, bringing it sufficiently up-to-date that purchasers may know when they are being victimised.

Another Evil.

The crying of wares by hawkers in prohibited areas is an evil which has been tolerated for too long in Hongkong, and it is high time that some action were taken to deal with the matter. Householders as well as business people are constantly being subjected to annoyance from these street traders, who do more than any other class in disturbing the tranquillity of our daily life. Yet the matter still goes on and no serious attempt appears to be made to deal with the offenders. The reason is not hard to find. In a vague and general way the public knows that there are certain streets in which the crying of wares is supposed to be unlawful, the nomination of these areas being in the hands of the authorities. But it is utterly unreasonable to expect the public to carry about in their heads a mental list of these localities. The obvious solution of the question is to follow the example of the Metropolitan authorities at home, who erect signs which read somewhat as follows:—"Hawking is prohibited in this thoroughfare; offenders will be prosecuted." If this plan were followed in Hongkong, the signs being in both English and Chinese, a useful one would be given the public, and in course of time it would be possible to suppress the evil entirely.

Kipling Taken to Task.

It is written in the *Literary Digest* of New York how that the *St. Louis Mirror* and the *Los Angeles Times* have been taking Kipling to task for that he did knowingly and wilfully write in no uncertain manner on the axis of the Germans. The editor of the *St. Louis* paper, in an oracular moment, arrives at the conclusion that Kipling is not "in it" with American journalists, while the gentleman from Los Angeles, who is very frankly pro-German, opines that Kipling's statements with regard to the enemy "do him no credit and the English cause no good." Fortunately public opinion is not ruled either from Los Angeles or from St. Louis, and neither Kipling nor his fellow-countrymen will care twopence what these wisecracks think of him. Nor, for that matter, will the American public as a whole. His practical patriotism and his immense belief in the Britisher may be irritating to American nerves at times, but the thinking and educated classes in the United States are realising more and more every year that Rudyard Kipling, whether as poet, novelist, descriptive writer or public speaker is not just a mere Britisher but a world power; and that it is his very greatness that is the cause of full recognition's coming only by degrees. But perhaps even these faintest of wisdom in St. Louis and Los Angeles have realised, in the light of subsequent events in their own country, that Kipling's denunciations of the Germans may have been justified after all.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT RAGE FOR FAME ATTENDS BOTH GREAT AND SMALL! BETTER BED—D THAN MENTION—ED NOT AT ALL.—John Wolcott.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 60; slight fog.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; slight fog.

The Mails.

European Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Nellore.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 3 p.m. per s.s. Sinkiang.
English Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m. per s.s. Nellore.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 3/8.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 110th anniversary of the birth of the late Ferdinand de Lesseps.

To-morrow's Parades.
Police Reserve.—Recruits of all Companies.

The Christmas Parcel Mail.
The Christmas and New Year's parcel mail closes at 5 p.m. to-day.

Returned.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mrs. Landale and Miss Landale returned from Shanghai by the s.s. Nellore to-day.

Theft of Wood.

For stealing a quantity of wood from West Point, a Chinese was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks to-day.

No Photograph.

Owing to the shortage of the photographic paper, we shall be unable to issue our usual photograph with our current weekly issue.

Attention Sale.

To-morrow at 11 a.m., at No. 91, Praya East, Mr. G. P. Lamart is selling by auction a large quantity of ship chandlery, stores, electric goods, etc.

Serious Charge.

A woman charged at the Police Court, this morning, with attempting to procure a girl for the purposes of prostitution, was remanded in bail of \$500.

No Permit.

At the Marine Court, this morning, the master of a licensed boat was fined \$50 for being unlawfully found on board the s.s. Hitochi Maru without the permission of the master or officer in charge, in Victoria Harbour, on the 16th inst.

Commissions for Former Hongkong Warrant Officers.

We understand that Sergeant Major Warwick, at one time chief clerk in the Chief Engineer's office at Hongkong, has been made Lieutenant and Quartermaster. A commission has also been given to Sergeant Major Harman, A.O.D., formerly of Hongkong.

Sunday School Union.
The annual demonstration of the Hongkong Sunday School Union is to be held on Saturday next in the City Hall at 2 p.m. The Bishop of Victoria will be in the chair and a short address will be given by the Rev. H. B. Wells. An attractive programme has been arranged, and almost every Sunday School in Hongkong and Kowloon will be represented.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN BUSY.

Clearing the Streets of Obstruction.

At the Police Court, this morning, P. O. Arnold, S.P.R., charged a Chinese with hawking without a licence. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

He also charged three Chinese with causing an obstruction in Connaught Road Central. The defendants were fined \$2 each.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IN PERSIA.

The Politicians.

There is a healthy increasing tendency on the part of the political authorities at Home to share confidences and counsels with the politicians of the Allied countries. This is as it should be. In the past there has been rather too great a disposition on the part of John Bull to think that he and he alone should do all the talking. This idea was based partly on our eternal British conceit and our contempt for "foreigners", and partly on the feeling that Mr. Bull, as the man who was paying the piper, had the prior right to say what the tune should be. This is all very well, but since then happen to be some remarkably shrewd politicians among the other parties to the Entente, it is ridiculous that a single opportunity of conferring with them to the full should be thrown away. Talking of politicians, some interesting remarks have just been made in the House of Lords. Lord Haldane's observations would have found more ready listeners and would have carried more weight had they come from someone else. In plain English, he has never enjoyed the confidence of one per cent. of the British public since war broke out, and the result is that a defence of the Ministry from his lips is liable to be pooh-poohed where the same sentiments coming from any other peer would instantly command attention and help to inspire confidence.

The Position in Persia.

These are the days when the very plainest speaking is called for. Happily Britain with all her many follies, has never earned a character for "bluff" and for putting forth idle and boastful threats. If she takes upon herself to warn another nation, there is usually something more than mere Notes exchange hanging to the warning. It is clear that some very candid representations have been made to the Shah, resulting in that gentleman's walking warily and circumspectly. His own common sense must have told him all along that there was but slight wisdom in going contrary to the wishes of the Allies; yet so indisputably great has been Germany's power to terrorise, that half the neutral nations whose real sympathies have been properly have yet not dared to question the bullying demands of the turnip-ghost of Potsdam. Turkey was paralysed by the hold that our enemy had over her; so too was Bulgaria, and perhaps we shall never know the extent to which the same kind of thing has been happening in Persia. The Shah, however, would seem to have been wise in time.

The Willy Greek.

And if plain speaking has been necessary towards Persia, how much more so has it been in the case of Greece! It looks as though the Allies' stern hint as to the assembling of the warships at Malta had not come too soon. Of course it is quite easy to over-estimate the seriousness of the position. We do not doubt the Greeks' willingness to play into German hands, but we do doubt their readiness to commit suicide to please the Kaiser and his sister. Nor is there any denying the immense likelihood of a revolution's arising out of any attempted joining up with Germany. King Constantine himself will probably shilly-shally to the very end, blown about by every wind of doctrine; but the discussions in the Athens Chamber during the past half year have shown very clearly that the people as a whole do not want war and that, if they have no love for Serbia, they have decidedly less for Turkey.

Vesuvius Active.

Rome, October 6.—Mount Vesuvius has again become violently active, and strong earthquake shocks have been experienced in Naples and the villages in the vicinity of the volcano. Panic broke out in several places, but no damage has been done.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 18, 1914.

German Cruiser Interned.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that the German auxiliary cruiser Berlin arrived at Trondhjem on Monday and has been interned.

Russian Fleet Preparing for Battle.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Swedish telegrams say the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors in a south-westerly course, to give battle to the Germans.

Russians Defeat Turks.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a communication says:—Our advance guards have reached the region of Erzerum, there they repulsed the Turkish Left Wing. Another Russian column defeated the Turks near Euzveron and also near Khamur, where the enemy was completely defeated.

British War Loan.

The *Daily News* and *Leader* says that a war loan of £500,000,000 will be raised in two instalments.

Cracow in Flames.

It is reported from Venice that part of Cracow is burning. The city is invested on the north and is expected to fall immediately. The inhabitants are fleeing.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	165	162	176	168	157	160	175	151	172	181	168	160	163	159	151	150	137

Total to 17th inst. 2,728

Daily average 160.30

SCATTERING RUBBISH.

Special Police Reserve Prosecution.

Sergeant McEwen (S.P.R.) charged two Chinese at the Police Court, this morning, with depositing rubbish in Duddell Street. He told the Bench that the rubbish had been deposited by someone from the neighbouring house.

His Worship (Mr. Lindell):—They were doing what with it?

Sergeant McEwen:—They were raking and picking it, and they scattered it all over the place.

His Worship:—Then they cannot be charged with depositing.

Sergeant McEwen:—Yes, because they were causing it to be deposited elsewhere. They scattered the refuse all over the footpath and the side channel.

A fine of \$5 each was imposed.

FOR THE FRONT.

Dinner to Hongkong Police Officers.

At the Astor House Hotel, this evening, the twenty-seven members of the Hongkong Police Force, who are proceeding Home, having joined Kitchener's Army, are being entertained to dinner by their fellow members. We understand that Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. F. B. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent (Reserve) are attending.

LOCAL SPORT.

Yesterday's Football Matches.

Several matches were played yesterday in connection with the Second Division of the Hongkong League. The 88th. Company R.G.A. were drawn against the 87th. Company and an interesting game was witnessed by a good gathering.

The teams were:—
88th. Co.—Faulkner; Gibson and Austin; Halls, Edgeler and Townsend, Desborough Corby Watson, Youngman Draper.

87th. Co.—Coulter; Delaney and Weeks; Hanson, Lovelock and Light; Shakespeare, Fisher, Bristow, Watson and Harper.

The game opened in interesting fashion, the 87th. being the first to press. Harper had the misfortune to put a hard drive just past the post when close in. A few moments later, the 87th. men were again swarming around their opponents' goal, Bristow sending in a hot shot which passed over the bar. Play began to settle down into even exchanges, and the 88th. were able to hold their own. Great keenness was displayed by both sides, and a lengthy period of even play followed. Towards the interval, the 88th. pressed on the right and Desborough sent across a nice centre which Draper received and made no mistake with. Half-time arrived with this lead maintained.

Soon after the resumption, the 88th. were again pressing hard and after a corner had been nicely placed, a scramble took place in front of goal, Watson doing the needful in bustling style. The game continued to be exciting, the 88th. by no means having matters all their own way. A few minutes before the close Watson added another goal, the final whistle sounding with the 88th. victors by three goals to love.

Other Games.

A rather mediocre game was witnessed in the match between the 83rd. R.G.A. and Belchers.

The teams were:—
Belchers:—Rogers; Caple and Carroll; Jones, Hall and Wilby.

Wood, Maxwell, Cooper Swan, and Coventry.

83rd.—Dowson, Walker and Dee, Tyrell, Smith, and Hills.

Small, Moran, Graham, Garrard, and McEvoy.

All the scoring was done in the first half, Maxwell netting for Belchers and Garrard for the 83rd. The somewhat heavy going seemed to affect the players considerably and matters never came to be really interesting.

A match was also played in the same competition between the Hongkong University and the Shropshire Light Infantry Reserve team, the result being a draw of one goal each.

Saturday's Match.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club in their match with the R. E. on Saturday, on the Navy Ground, kick-off 4 p.m.:—A. N. Oiler; J. Stalker, F. W. Black; P. Tod, P. T. R. O'Hassell, M. L. Ralston; G. A. Robinson, J. Stewart; J. Walker, H. McTavish and W. V. Pennell.

CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket Club Match.

The following will represent Hongkong "B" v. Kowloon "A" at Kowloon, on Saturday, November 20, at 2.15 p.m.:—G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, Major H. P. Harris Edge, R. Kennedy, S. S. Moore, Major Morgan, E. B. Reed, F. Syme Thomson, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thurnfield, A. Whitmarsh.

German Mines in the Baltic.

Stockholm, September 24.—Commenting upon the German mining of the Baltic, the *Handels-Blatt*, of Gothenburg, says that according to the Hague Convention and the declaration of London, Clause 18, neutral harbours and coasts must not suffer by mining against an enemy. Furthermore according to Clause I it is prohibited to blockade waters like (name suppressed by censor) Sound between Denmark and Sweden.

THE HUNG-HOM AFFAIR.

Two Indians Arrested in Connection with Supposed Murder.

We learn that two Indians have been arrested in connection with the suspected murder of Nand Singh, head watchman at the Cement works, the latter having been found apparently strangled, a rope being found round his neck.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

The shooting competition. His Excellency the Governor has fixed Sunday, December 5th, for this Inter-Platoon Competition. A Captain and 8 men from each Platoon must be selected and their names sent to the Musketry Inspector on or before December 1st.

Teams will leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m.

Musketry Course, Part I. Nos. 2 and 3 Platoon No. 3 Company warned for Sunday next will fire as follows instead of as previously not fixed:—

Men doing Patrol duty on Sunday evening will fire in the morning leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m.

Men not doing Patrol duty on Sunday will fire in the afternoon leaving Blake Pier at 1 p.m.

Patrol Duties.

Members are warned that from this until further notice they are entrusted with a responsible share in the police work of the whole of the City of Victoria, the Peak, and Kowloon.

No excuse, except illness, will be accepted for absence from Patrol duty. Absentees will be ordered to attend the next Dr. Faulter's Parade, where only their reasons be dealt with. Failure to report inability to attend on the ground of illness in time to fill the vacancy occasioned will also be treated as a default.

A Defaulters' Parade will be held on Friday Nov. 19th, at 5.15 p.m. Defaulters will fall in at that hour outside the Pass Office, Central Police Station.

Joined. No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company, H. Bickerton, A. R. Osborne. No. 2 Company, J. A. B. Silva. Recruits.—Their Platoon and Company Commanders are held responsible for getting uniform provided without delay.

Visiting Patrols. Inspectors of Companies are required to arrange that they and their Sergeants visit the men of their respective Companies on Patrol independently of any visits made by the ex-regular Police on the Staff.

Cases in Court. N. C. O.s and men appearing in Court in connection with Police Reserve Cases must do so in Uniform.

THE SALONICA RAILWAY

The following appears in the Times of October 8:—

Sir.—At this moment when so much attention is directed towards the landing of Anglo-French troops at Salonica the following details—which do not seem to be widely known—with respect to the railway from there to Nish and Belgrade may be of interest to your readers. In May, 1914, a convention was signed between Greece and Serbia by which the latter country obtained on a 50 years lease a piece of ground on the railway at the Port of Salonica to use for importing without control anything that she required. This all-important railway, which only runs through Greek territory for 80 kilometres, is only a single line, but it has crossing places about every 20 kilometres and also possibilities of being further developed without much difficulty. Owing to this convention the Government at Berlin has been unable to protest at Athens against the supply of munitions to Serbia via Salonica, and it is by this route that all war and hospital requirements have been furnished her by her Allies since the outbreak of hostilities.

I am, yours faithfully,
GEORGINA PENNANT.
40, Egerton Crescent, S.W., Oct. 7.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL ISENG.

'PRISONERS' ADMISION OF THEIR GUILT.

Handed Over to Chinese Authorities.

Further details of the assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and his aide-de-camp were given in the Mixed Court yesterday morning, says the North China Daily News of November 11, when the two men who were arrested on the spot were brought before Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan. The prisoners Wan Shiao-fong, married, a student living in Avenue J fire and a native of Kuan, and Wang Ming-shan, single, shopkeeper, of Avenue J fire, and a native of Shantung, were charged for that they together at 11.15 a.m. on November 10 on the Whangpoo Road, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder a 'military' Tseng Ju-cheng, aged 59 years, by shooting him with a pistol. They were further charged with killing and murdering one Su Ohing-shen by shooting him with a pistol, and further with feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to one A. Hosoyama, aged 27, by exploding an explosive matter, to wit, a bomb.

Mr. Newman, legal adviser to the Police, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Musso watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government. Mr. Roe appeared for the prisoners.

Evidence was given by Inspector Johnson, of the Yangtze-pro Police Station. He stated that at about 11.15 on Wednesday morning, in company with Sub-Inspector MacGregor, he was on the Whangpoo Road, opposite the Astor House, near the corner of the Garden Bridge. They were in the middle of the Whangpoo Road when they heard a report from behind and on turning round he saw a lot of smoke. The smoke had arisen from the other side of a motor-car about the wheels. When he first saw the car it was on the head close to the footpath coming across the Garden Bridge towards Hing-kew and turning down Whangpoo Road. He did not recognize the occupants of the car and he could not say where the bomb came from; he only heard the report. It was from ten to fifteen yards behind him. The car was a dark coloured one and the hood was up. He then noticed two men rush between the witness and the car in the direction of the car. One of the men jumped on the step and started firing. The man on the step of the car was Wang Shiao-fong and he was holding on to the side of the car and shooting at very close range. The other man was running alongside the car, very close to it and shooting in it. Inspector MacGregor and himself, and one of the men had a revolver in his hand. The witness dropped down under it and hit the man with a stick. The man was trying to reload the revolver. He had two clips in his hand and was running towards the footpath at the time. The witness hit him on the right arm and the man dropped the revolver. With the assistance of some Sikhs and some Chinese the two men were arrested and taken to the station. The revolver was picked up by an Indian constable or watchman and handed to the witness on the scene of the murder. When he first saw the car it was going very slowly and was on the wrong side of the road.

The Assessor—Are these two the only men you observed as attacking the car and its occupants?

Witness:—Yes, I think as far as I could see, they were the only two men who attacked the car. They were between me and the car and there was nobody else on the road.

Mr. Newman, in the course of a statement, outlined the facts of the case, and said that when the prisoners were searched at the Hongkong Police Station one of the accused was found to be wearing a cloth belt round his waist. Ten

clips, full of cartridges, were contained in this, and in the man's pocket five more clips, also full of cartridges, were found, making 125 cartridges altogether. The other man had seven clips containing 63 cartridges. The Admiral was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but on arrival it was found that he was dead. An examination by the doctor revealed no fewer than sixteen wounds on the Admiral's body.

With regard to the charge referring to the wounding of a Japanese the Assessor said that the Japanese Assessor was now sitting in order to watch the interests of the Japanese subject.

Mr. Newman concluded by stating that the motor car bore strong evidence of the bullets. The wind screen was smashed, and the place for the chauffeur was riddled with bullets. In company with one of the accused, a detective, in conjunction with the French police, visited the alleged dwelling place of the accused, but no papers of paramount importance were found. There were evidences, however, such as a cigar which was quite warm, that at 1.20 somebody had been in the house.

Sub-Inspector MacGregor, said that at the time there was a lot of traffic, and the chauffeur took a short cut instead of going round. He headed in a plan of the vicinity which he had prepared. He heard the "boom" of a motor car, and on turning round he saw a black car, in which were seated three Chinese. One was dressed in uniform, and he noticed that he wore a row of medals and orders across his breast. The car had gone about fifteen feet when he heard an explosion, and he then saw the two accused alongside the car, emptying their revolvers into the car. One of the men was on the running board, firing into the car, and the other man was running alongside. The witness had a stick in his hand, with which he hit the man over the head. He released his hold of the car, and when he got down, witness threw one arm round his neck, and with the other hand he grasped the prisoners' hand which held a revolver. Witness wrenched the revolver from him, and it dropped to the ground. In the tussle, he caught his foot in the man's garment, and they both fell to the ground, witness being on top. They struggled for a few minutes, and witness noticed that the revolver was only about six inches away from the man's hand. He managed to get hold of his middle finger and prevented him from getting the weapon. He then called to some foreigners to take the revolver away, but no assistance was given. Witness eventually overpowered the man and got him on his feet, and he and Inspector Johnson took the two accused to the station. A Sikh policeman picked up the revolver. He did not see the occupants of the car, and could not recognize them to cause the "boom" of the car was up.

P.C.T. play also gave evidence, regarding the arrest of another man who was carrying a revolver, but who afterwards proved to be a detective or one of the body guard. He bore out the statements made with regard to the shooting. He said the Admiral's aide-de-camp was unconscious until 1 o'clock.

Mr. Newman said that having regard to the short time they had had it was impossible to get all the witnesses, but their evidence merely corroborated that already given. In view of the evidence and the fact that the prisoners had pleaded guilty, he submitted that the charge had been proved.

The Japanese subject then gave evidence as to being hit with a piece of the bomb.

Mr. Musso, on behalf of the Chinese Government, asked that the prisoners be handed over. He said they were not bona fide residents of the Settlement, and they had come here to commit the murder. They could not enjoy any protection or any freedom in the Settlement at all.

Mr. Newman endorsed what his friend had said, and remarked that there was every reason why the men should be handed over.

The accused then made statements, being questioned by the Magistrate. The first accused said they were very disappointed when they heard that Yuen Shih-kai was going to be Emperor, and they resolved to kill Admiral Tseng. They came down four days ago, and they always stayed

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together. On Wednesday morning they went to the Garden Bridge, arriving there about 11 o'clock. There were only the two of them concerned. They had been waiting about an hour, when the Admiral's car came along. The Magistrate—How did you know that the Admiral was there?—Because I knew it was the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, and that he must be there.

How did you identify the Admiral?—By his medals.

The accused further stated that at first it was his intention to put the bomb under the car, but he did not do this because he afterwards thought that some good people would be killed. He therefore fired into the car with his revolver. He held on to the car with his right hand, and fired at the Admiral with his left. He fired two shots, and then the body-guard fired at him, and he got off the car. He then fired three more shots. His revolver could hold ten cartridges, but he only put eight in. His intention was to kill the Admiral himself.

The second accused said the revolver and ammunition were given to him by the first accused. He fired seven shots when he was near the car.

The Assessor said the facts were perfectly clear, and the case was about as absolute a certainty as they had ever known. The accused would be handed over at once, to be dealt with according to the Chinese law.

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Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions; should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

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W. CHATHAM,

Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1916

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Nona T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500	TUES., 30th Nov., at noon. TUES., 14th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000 Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 26th Nov. THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	MONDAY, 22nd Nov. MON., 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
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Shinyo Maru*	(Cargo steamer)	10th December.
Nippon Maru†	11,000 - 18 knots	14th December.
(Cargo steamer)		23rd December.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	28th December.
Kiyo Maru**	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.
Persia Maru†	9,000 - 17 knots	15th January.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Dairen Maru*	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York.....\$60. " " " \$96.10.

" " " San Francisco \$45. " " " \$28.

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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 8th January.

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STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Nov.	28th Nov. 10 a.m.
St Albans	18th Dec.	14th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
Eastern		3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailching	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 19th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 23rd Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 26th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Lights Out.
Sir William Bull, Proprietor of the President of the Board of Trade to consider the desirability of at once bringing in a short Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, so that merchant vessels can obey the orders to travel with lights out without invalidating their insurance policies.

Singapore Shipping.
During the half-year ended June 30 the total number of vessels berthed at the wharves of the Singapore Harbour Board was 1,182 ships of 2,184,363 tons. The total amount of cargo loaded and discharged was 1,184,530 tons. During the half-year, 144 vessels were docked at the Board's docks for overhaul and repairs.

No Shortage.

In contrast with the position at Shanghai and Hongkong, there is reported to be no shortage of officers at Singapore, as many as seven officers having sought berths at the same time in the middle of October. The Straits S. S. Co. at the end of October had two superintendents in the fleet for whom vacancies could not be found.

Port of Colombo.

The total number of vessels arriving at Colombo from January to September last was 1,773, a decrease of 402 vessels from the same period of the year before. The arrivals during the month of September totalled 199 against 200 in the month before.

Pacific Mail Steamers.

Negotiations are, it is stated, pending for the sale of the remaining seven vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The seven vessels involved in the deal are the City of Para, Peru, San Jose, Pennsylvania, Newport, San Juan and Aztec, all under the American flag, running to Mexican and Central American ports.

Death of Officers.

The death of officers in the South has cent up wages to an unprecedented height, second officers in some of the outside steamers receiving as much as \$17 per month. Third officers, where such are carried, receive the same pay as second officers.

—Shipping and Engineering.

Greek Mercantile Captain.

Reward.

Athens, October 8.—Sir F. Elliot, the British Minister to-day presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a silver cup awarded by the Board of Trade to Thomas Mitsis, the captain of the Greek vessel Leon, which rescued the crew of the steamer Gudaby, sunk in the Channel in July last. The cup will be forwarded to Captain Mitsis by the Greek Government.

Port of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held recently, the half-yearly statement was presented, which exclusive of the Surtax showed an increase of Rs. 5,42,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, but this includes Rs. 3,82,000 revenue derived from the Port Trust Railway which opened on the 1st January, 1915. The effect of the war on the commerce of the port has vitiated all ordinary statistical comparisons, and must be taken as the cause of the decline in those items of revenue which show a decrease.

French General's Aviator Son

Killed.
Paris, September 25.—Lieut. de Maubray, son of the famous General de Maubray, has been killed in an aeroplane accident. The lieutenant was piloting a biplane at the Touffreville camp when he fell and was killed on the spot. The young aviator had already been honoured with mention in Army orders for having made a gallant attack single-handed against six German airmen.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fulton, Haddocks, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDER CAMP.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri., 19th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Sun., 21st Nov. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Tues., 23rd Nov. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Suisang	Tues., 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 25th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 26th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 28th Nov. at 8 a.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
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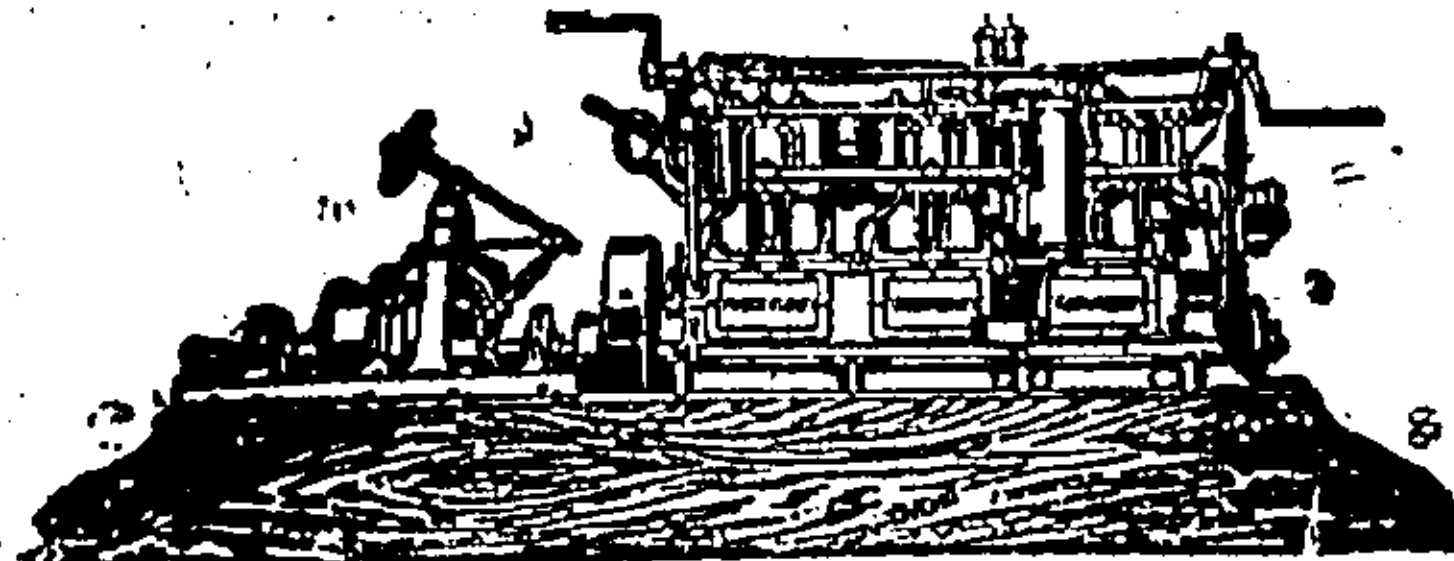
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Miles, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellore	P. & O.	19, Nov.
L'don S'pore, via P'ang, Obo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	24, Nov.
London & Glasgow	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports	V.D.L. Clotat	M. M.	27, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco	Inverio	B. L. L.	20, Nov.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Shinye M.	T. K. K.	28, Nov.
V'ia B.C. & S'le via K'lung &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai etc.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30, Nov.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	30, Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Koon M.	J. M. Co.	E. of Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverlyde	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila.	Changeha	B. & S.	18, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	18, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Halohing	D. L. Co.	19, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	20, Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O.	23, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23, Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kashmir	P. & O.	27, Nov.
Anping, Tokao via S'ow & Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
Shanghai	Tjiwang	J. O. J. L.	4, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Dec.
Java, M'ar, M'la, H.K., San F'co	Arakan	J. P. L.	9, Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports			
Java, M'ar, M'la, H.K., San F'co	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Java, M'ar, M'la, H.K., San F'co	Tjisondari	J. P. L.	9, Feb.
Java, M'ar, M'la, H.K., San F'co	Katimoon	J. P. L.	9, Mar.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. P. L.	9, Apr.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,750 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 20, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Nov., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INVERCLYDE."

about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 14th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday, the 28th Dec. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN, left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine Ports, on the 10th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 6th December.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN left Singapore for this Port on the 17th inst., morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 22nd instant at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	For	Steamer	Sails.
Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,517, T. H. Seehman, 8th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst. Gen. — J. M. & Co.	LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Bombay	24th November.
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 9th Nov.—Sourabaya, 25th October, Sugar—J. M. & Co.	LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. O. Gambrell, 9th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.			
Breconian, Br. s.s. 2,577, Williams, 8th Nov. Madras, 1st November, Coal—Admiralty.			
Prometheus, Nov. s.s. 1,024, 12th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—Chinese.			
Namur, Br. s.s. 4,189, A. Collier, 11th inst.—London, 2nd inst. Gen.—P. & O. R. V. Co.			
Cyrena, Br. s.s. 2,231, Jones, 11th inst.—Singapore, 14th inst. Kerosine oil—A. P. & Co.			
Hannan, Br. s.s. 1,867, S. Iwanga, 12th inst.—Hongay, 9th inst. Coal—M.B.K.			
Paoing, Br. s.s. 1,073, F. M. Dillon, 12th inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—B. & S.			
Shinkoku Maru, Japan, 3,100, E. Kuchiki, 14th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.			
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,053, A. J. Halley, 14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen.—C.P.R.			
Asia Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,482, Y. Nishi, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Beans—M.B.K.			
Inverio, Br. s.s. 3,113, A. Wallace, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. L.			
Phraung, Br. s.s. 1,022, T. K. Nichol, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst. Gen.—China.			
Vulcanus, Dut. s.s. 707, J. V. Kregten, 15th inst.—Palembang, 1st inst. Bulk oil—A.P.O.			
Halohing, Br. s.s. 1,987, W. C. Passmore, 17th Nov.—Swatow, 16th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.			
Tong Hong, Br. s.s. 1,313, F. J. Flynn, 16th Nov.—Saloon, Gen.—Chinese.			
Keljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 614, Imadzumit, 17th inst.—Hohow, 15th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.			
Hirano Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,937, H. Fraser, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.			

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU,"

about the 10th December.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Bombay	24th November.
LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

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Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan., 1915.	San F'isco.
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimden	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

FATE OF HOSPITAL SHIP AND RESCUE VESSEL.

November 17, 7.40 p.m.
The War Office reports that the hospital ship Anglia struck a mine in the Channel to-day and sank.
About 300 lives were saved out of 385 by a patrol vessel.
Another rescue ship was sunk by another mine.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

BRITISH AND FRENCH POLITICIANS CONFER.

November 17, 7.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the British Cabinet Ministers who recently arrived in France have conferred with M. Briand and General Joffre.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS ABANDON MORE TRENCHES.

November 17, 11.30 p.m.
A Petrograd communique says.—Below Dwinsk the enemy attempted to cross the Dvina at several points in boats, but were repulsed to the west of Dwinsk.
The Germans were compelled to abandon a portion of their trenches in the lake Svenden District.
A Zepelin flew over the Dwinsk district on Monday night and dropped bombs, a portion of which fell on the German trenches, causing panic and heavy losses.
The enemy continues his desperate attacks in the vicinity of Tseretysk; our artillery again and again scattered him as he approached the river Sty.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

LORD ROBERT CECIL SPEAKS OUT.

November 17, 3.00 a.m.
In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the Armenian massacres, Lord Robert Cecil said there had been no more horrible crime in the history of the world. The only mitigation was that it was in no wise a religious movement. Pious Moslems everywhere in the world reprobated the Armenian horrors as much as we did. The massacres were entirely unprovoked. The suggestion that British Agents incited the Armenians to rebellion was utterly false. The greatest protection for the Armenians was our victory in this war, and all our resources must be devoted to forcing the enemy to accept the Allies' terms of peace.
Lord Robert added that we had telegraphed to General Nixon in Mesopotamia to try and induce the Arab tribes to assist the Armenian refugees.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The Why and Wherefore of an Execution.

A further stage in the appeal of Hung Shui-lung under Habeas Corpus was reached before the Full Court this morning. The Crown was represented by the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Sharpe K. C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, whilst the fugitive was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.
At the opening of the Court, Mr. Potter said that in one of the documents here referred to yesterday it was pointed out that whereas a man named Shan Shun-kit was executed as a rebel—and no doubt properly executed—a Crown witness who was sent down to support the case swore that he was executed because he had received stolen goods. It was admitted by the Crown witness that the man was a follower of the fugitive; in fact, it also appeared in the fugitive's evidence. Although the Crown witness and the fugitive said the man was shot because he had stolen goods the Government Gazette said he was executed as a rebel. Referring

to another document which had been put in, Mr. Potter said there they had evidence out of the mouth of the Chinese Government showing that the surrender of this man was in fact sought in order to punish him for being a political offender and not for an alleged murder. According to that, the man was a rebel leader of importance and not a mere dabbler in politics, for the Chinese Government had, apparently, desired his arrest for months past, and had been asked to arrest him on a charge of being a rebel, and on no other charge. In this document no other charge was preferred against him. It was at a later date that the murder charges were preferred, and he (Mr. Potter) wished to call attention to the fact that as a rule the Canton Authorities did not hesitate to say, when a murder had been committed, who was the man murdered, but in this case there was no suggestion that the fugitive attacked a village or murdered any particular person. Mr. Potter next referred to extracts from the Canton Government Gazette, dated January 12th, 1915, which proved that the Government were then seeking the arrest of this man as a rebel and that they

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., State:—

Promotions.
Lance Corporal G. H. Bowker, Scouts Company to be Corporal, dated 17.11.15.
Private G. M. Lakin, Scouts Company, to be Lance Corporal, dated 17.11.15.

Parades.
Parades for Friday, 19th instant. Nil.

Details.
Gan Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until 24th instant Scouts Company.
Officer on duty Capt. Stewart. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night Scouts Company.
Officer on duty Capt. Hutchison. On duty to-morrow night, Centre Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty, Capt. Wood. On duty 20th inst. Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant until 24th instant.—Sergt. Ramsay.

issued a notification showing that anybody might arrest him. The Crown, realising the importance of this document, made a faint-hearted attempt, through one witness, to cast doubt upon it. The notification in the Government Gazette showed that it was the laudable intention of the Canton Government to arrest this man and punish him as being a rebel, and the fugitive himself would not hesitate to say that punishment would be his fate if he were caught, as the loser must always pay with his life.
A document put in by the Crown was next criticised by Mr. Potter, who said it was of great importance, as it contrasted between robbers and rebels. All the robbers were mentioned by name, but they did not find the fugitive's name appearing as a robber, but they did find that, when the rebellion was referred to, the fugitive was described as a rebel leader and an account was given of the battle of Ping Shan, where he was wounded. It is impossible to believe that this man was an armed robber carrying out a robbery in an oil shop.

The Chief Justice:—But this murder took place.
Mr. Potter:—No, it did not. We deny it.
The Chief Justice:—Then it is a cook-and-bull story.
Mr. Potter:—Yes, we challenge it from end to end. It is an absurd fairy tale.
The Chief Justice:—What an opportunity for Conan Doyle!
Mr. Potter:—If we only had Sherlock Holmes on our side our case would be stronger.
This afternoon Mr. Potter said that the whole mass of documentary and oral evidence must prove that the fugitive was wanted in order that he might be punished for a political offence. Mr. Potter went on to speak of the magisterial decision on the case saying it was not for this Court to review the magistrates' decision on facts unless there was literally no evidence to support it. The magistrate had even gone so far as to say that there was not even a presumption of guilt. If the magistrate had expressed doubt and said there was something to say on both sides, then it would not be open to review his decision unless there was literally no evidence. It would be begging the question to say that, because a magistrate had committed, therefore he had found that a prima facie case had been made out. It would be begging the question, for the reason that the fugitive said that his committee was wrong.

The hearing was again adjourned.

"THE MAN AND THE DONKEY."

One of Australia's Heroes.

The following extract from a letter concerning the operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula appeared in a recent issue of the *Clarion*:—
There are some fine things to be written about the work on the Peninsula besides the superb achievement of the landing. A big Australian M.O. man went up to the line and back to the beach day after day with a donkey picking up wounded. He must have gathered in hundreds. I was nursing a man on one of the ships who was with "the man with the donkey" at the finish. He had got a couple of men—one on the donkey and one (my informant) leaning on his shoulder—and they halted for a breather. The bullets were whistling around them, but he didn't mind in the least. "The blighters can't shoot for nuts. This is my twenty-third trip to-day. They'll never hit us, will they, old man?" This to the donkey, as he stroked his ears. As he was fondling the donkey's face a bullet came between them. The "man with the donkey" dropped dead. Such a lot of wounded have told me of this chap's work. They say the boys are putting up the money for a monument to him on the heights he scaled so often. "The man with the donkey" will be one of Australia's heroes.

Epitaph.
In sending us the above, a local correspondent encloses the following lines which he has written on the incident:—
Here's to the Man with the Donkey!
And the men whom he snatched from the grave:
To the Man and his Ass
May they both get a Pass
To Vahallah, the Place of the Brave!
A. H.

THE RACE OF THE KHALSA.

Indian Soldiers Rebuke Sedition.
When the news reached the front that Sikhs had been implicated in the revolutionary propaganda in India, there was great indignation among the soldiers belonging to that race. They got together, drew up a manifesto addressed to their coreligionists in India, and had it printed and circulated at their own expense. It also appeared in the *Calcutta Fajri Akbar*, a paper circulating among the native soldiers of India, and runs:—
"We hope that every man of the Khalsa (Sikhs) knows that it is his highest duty to obey the precepts of the King-Emperor. Now the King-Emperor commands you to be loyal subjects and to acquire in the eyes of God the virtues of truth, honesty, and faithfulness. O, race of the Khalsa, you have made great progress under the British Government; gurdwaras have been built, schools founded, societies and conferences established, and lecturers appointed. Workshops have been opened. You have been given citizenship and other honors. The justice-loving Government has made courts of law for your use and comfort, and has bestowed untold benefits on you and all the other people of India. Reflect, O Khalsa brothers, and remember that you have all eaten the salt of the British Government, and have all been brought up under its care. The British Government has given you countless blessings, and now, in this time of grievous war, it is your turn to repay a portion of your debt. If, in your community, you find a few unworthy sons of the race, evil-doers who dishonour the Sikh name by belittling the British Government and basely forget the claims of gratitude, then outcaste them, and turn them out of the Khalsa, or hand them over to a court of law."

DEATH OF SIR T. BUCKNILL.

Judge and Sportsman.

We regret to record that Sir Thomas Bucknill, formerly a Judge of the King's Bench Division, died on October 4 in his 71st year at Hylands House, Epsom, after a long period of bad health. He fought hard against the illness which led him to resign in the spring of last year and it had been hoped by his former colleagues on the Bench and at the Bar that he would recover sufficiently to enjoy for a considerable time the outdoor life of which he always spoke with such enthusiasm. His heart, however, had been weakened by work and his unwillingness to become an invalid led him to activities which, perhaps, hastened the progress of his malady.

Thomas Townsend Bucknill may be classed with the Judges who held their own not in virtue of acquired learning, but by the indefinable quality of common sense, the power of sifting evidence and discerning the character of witnesses, and the grip and mastery of facts. He was the second son of the famous lunacy doctor, Sir J. O. Bucknill, F.R.S., who was one of Arnold's pupils at Rugby and from 1882 to 1878 was one of the Lord Chancellor's visitors in Lunacy. He was born on April 18, 1845, his mother having been a daughter of Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Hillmorton Hall, near Rugby. His education was at Westminster, but he did not go to the University, completing his studies at Geneva. He was called to the Bar in 1868 by the Inner Temple, of which he became a Bencher in 1891. His early years in the profession were years of struggle and of slender resources; but his unflinching cheerfulness and ingenuous, almost boyish, charm of manner helped him over his difficulties and made him many friends; and by degrees he obtained a large junior practice on circuit.

A Great Bank Prosecution.
The greatest trial in which he was engaged was that of the West of England Bank directors at the Central Criminal Court in 1880 before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The bank had suffered in the general depression of that period, which was aggravated by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank; and seven of the directors, including the principal defendants, Murch, Allen, and the Rev. Hereford George, Fellow of New College, were indicted for conspiracy, publishing false statements in balance-sheets, and making false entries. A formidable list of counsel appeared for the accused, and Bucknill was junior with Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice), for Allen, who was the largest shareholder in the concern. The trial lasted from April 28 to May 6 and ended in the triumphant acquittal of all seven defendants. At the end of 17 years Bucknill was able to take silk, and in the same year, 1885, he became Recorder of Exeter and held that office until his promotion to the Bench. In 1892 he was returned as a Conservative for Mid-Surrey, defeating Mr. T. A. Brassey by a majority of 2,400. Three years later he encountered no opposition.

A seat in the House is generally an advantage to lawyers and regarded as a good stepping-stone to the Bench. It was so to Bucknill, who was not infrequently engaged in Admiralty appeals to the House of Lords and Privy Council. Thus he acquired a position in the profession which made his elevation to the Bench in succession to the late Lord Brampton—then Mr. Justice Hawkins—a perfectly proper appointment in the eyes of his brethren.

As a Judge. As a Judge he could never have achieved a high place. But he

was adequate to ordinary needs and the work of the Common Law Bench makes fewer demands upon intellectual power and learning than in the old days when that portion of the Judiciary supplied its own Court of Appeal and was frequently called upon to advise the House of Lords. Probably no one was more conscious of his limitations than he was himself, for he was absolutely free from arrogance or conceit.

Sir Thomas Bucknill was a neighbour of Lord Russell of Kilnsey at Epsom and the two men were united in friendship by a common love of sport. Bucknill was a capital horseman and rode to hounds, and was occasionally competitor or umpire in the Bar Point to Point races. The alertness and activity which his love of sport inspired were often proved, and these qualities seemed at times to overcome his physical ailments. For instance, in June, 1914, when he had scarcely recovered from the effects of a serious illness, he stopped a runaway horse at Epsom and thus saved a number of children from danger. Courage was bred in him and, on one occasion, he told the boys of the Market Bosworth Grammar School that his grandfather, who was born in the town, was called the "game chicken" because, though small, he always wanted to fight and always won.

Sir Thomas Bucknill married in 1878 a daughter of Mr. Henry Bell Ford, of Clifton, and he leaves two sons, both members of the Bar.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

Progress Report for Four Weeks Ending Oct. 6th, 1915.

The Report of Mine Measurements and Assay returns shows a total of 338ft. made up of 10ft. sinking, 187ft. driving, and 137ft. cross cutting as against a total of 318ft. for the previous four weeks.

Mines.
Bt. Koman 940ft. level. The main cross-cut has been extended 20ft. making a total of 283ft. At 262ft. from the shaft the second lode was struck and has been driven on to the north and south 2 and 3 ft. respectively. The lode averages 60ins. wide and assays 10dwts.

On the 203 ft. lode the north drive has been taken from 26ft. to 31ft. on a lode 51ins. wide 29ft. The south drive has been driven 10ft. making total 33ft. The lode 46ins. wide gives 44 dwts. These drives have been suspended and the men transferred to the 262ft. lode.

840ft. level. In the north end the cross-cuts have been advanced 13ft. and 18ft. and in the south end 13ft. and 18ft. and are without change.

740ft. level drive south. To this has been added 11ft. total distance 402ft. Lode 52ins. wide gives 10dwts.

At 282ft. from the main cross-cut No. 2 winze has been sunk 10ft. 640ft. level. The drive south on the 85ft. lode has been extended 8ft. making total 255ft. Lode 42ins. wide is low grade.

Crosscutting for slope filling, 33ft.

Slopes. Above the 840ft. level, one slope, lode 86ins. wide worth 64 dwts.

Above the 740ft. level, one slope, lode 88ins. wide worth 83 dwts.

Above the 640ft. level, two slopes, lode 95ins. wide worth 43 dwts.

Above the 540ft. level, three slopes, lode 90ins. wide worth 24 dwts.

Anderson Mine. 480 ft. level drive north. To this has been added 12 ft. bringing total to 194 ft. Lode 55 ins. wide worth 3 dwts.
260 ft. level drive north. Here 26 ft. has been driven making a total of 624 ft. The lode 54 ins. wide is poor.

IN CHAINS.

Strange Sight in Town.

Quite a stir was caused in town to-day when four Chinese, members of the Wei-hai-wai police force, brought through the city of Hongkong, in chains, three Chinese sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Wei-hai-wai. The officers, three constables and a Sergeant, were of fine physique and looked an entirely stronger and more intelligent type than those we are accustomed to see in the South. They had the appearance of soldiers and carried themselves in a martial manner.

Sentence Deferred.

A Chinese charged with being concerned in the larceny of \$785 worth of goods, was, at the Police Court, this afternoon found guilty of being in unlawful possession and illegal pawning, but not guilty on the charge of larceny. Sentence was deferred until Saturday.

280 ft. level north drive. This has been extended 30 ft. making a total of 1038 ft.

160 ft. level drive north. This has been driven 17 ft. bringing total to 401 ft. The lode 40 ins. wide gives 2 dwts.

Cross-cutting for slope filling 12 ft.

Slopes. Above the 360 ft. level, one slope, lode 34 ins. wide worth 1 dwts.

Above the 160 ft. level, two slopes, lode 107 ins. wide worth 3 1/2 dwts.

Bukit Jellis.

A drive from the winze has been put off north 63 ft. on a lode 12 ins. wide worth 17 dwts.

General.

In Anderson shaft 47 new sets including two bearer sets have been put in above the 280 ft. station.

In the Mill the foundations for the third ten heads, for the counter shaft and motor have been put in. The ore bin is now in hand.

Milling Sheet for Four Weeks Ending 9th October, 1915.

Bt. Koman. 40 stamps ran 23.18 days. Lost time 4.82 days due to broken cam shafts (2), loss of power, repairs and usual clean up.

	tons.
Stonecrushed. Bt. Koman	1,703
Anderson	689
Junction	170
Bt. Jellis	20

	2,582
Huntington Mills (2) ran	21.87

days. Lost time 6.13 days due to renewals, general repairs and clean up.
Surface ore crushed Bt. Hitam ... 1570
Junction 1609

3179 tons
Total ore crushed in Koman Mills 5761 tons.

Amalgam Sponge Ballion Stamp Mill 1282 485 475.8

Huntington Mill ... 410 246 241.0

Surface Workings 152 53 52.0

1844 784 768.8

Bt. Malacca Huntington Mills (2) ran 24.6 days lost time 3.4 days, due to broken counter shaft, repairs and usual clean up.

Surface ore crushed Bt. Koman 2090

Malacca 2323

4413 tons.

Amalgam collected 816 ozs producing 405 ozs sponge yielding 397 ozs smelted gold.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman stamps 4.088 dwts

H. Mill 1.616 dwts

Tailings 650 dwts

Bt. Malacca H. M. 1.378 dwts

Totals. Stone crushed ... 10,174 tons.

Amalgam ... 2,860 ozs.

Smelting gold ... 1,165.8 ozs.

Avge. yield per ton ... 2.291 dwts.

of gold ... 895.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 19th November, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 91 Praya East.

A Large Quantity of Ship-chandlery Stores and Electrical Goods etc., comprising:

Taps and Dies, Hatchet Braces, Augers, Spanners, Hammers, Chisels, Port and Starboard Lamps, Engine Oil, Paints and Varnishes, Asbestos, Asbestos Packing and Mill Board, Sheet Rubber, Canvas Hose, Cotton Belting, Gauge, Glasses, Clock Work Lubricators, Cherub Ships Logs, Diver's Helmet and Pump, Linoleum, 7 cases Marine Glyco, etc., etc.

Electric Table and Ceiling Fans and a large assortment of Lamp Bells and Shades also

2 Rice Mills
1 Remington Oil Engine
40 Kerosene Vapour Lamps and Reservoirs

40 Hand Fire Extinguishers
5 Cases Toilet Soap
120 Cases Fire Extinguishing Powder, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC
MAJESTY'S CONSULAR
COURT, AT CANTON

Probate Jurisdiction.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby admonish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915 and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 48 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October 1915.
Ed. R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Pathe's Magnificent Dramatic Picture

in 3 parts

"THE FLIGHT THAT SAVES."

Also

"THE SPORTING CHANCE,"

in 2 parts.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE.
New Comic Pictures.

SATURDAY 20th & SUNDAY 21st.

At a Big Expense and by Special Request.

"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"

and

CHARLEY CHAPLIN

Will be Screened.

BIJOU THEATRE.

17th, 18th & 19th November.

Two Magnificent Dramas

"IN THE FOG,"

in 3 parts.

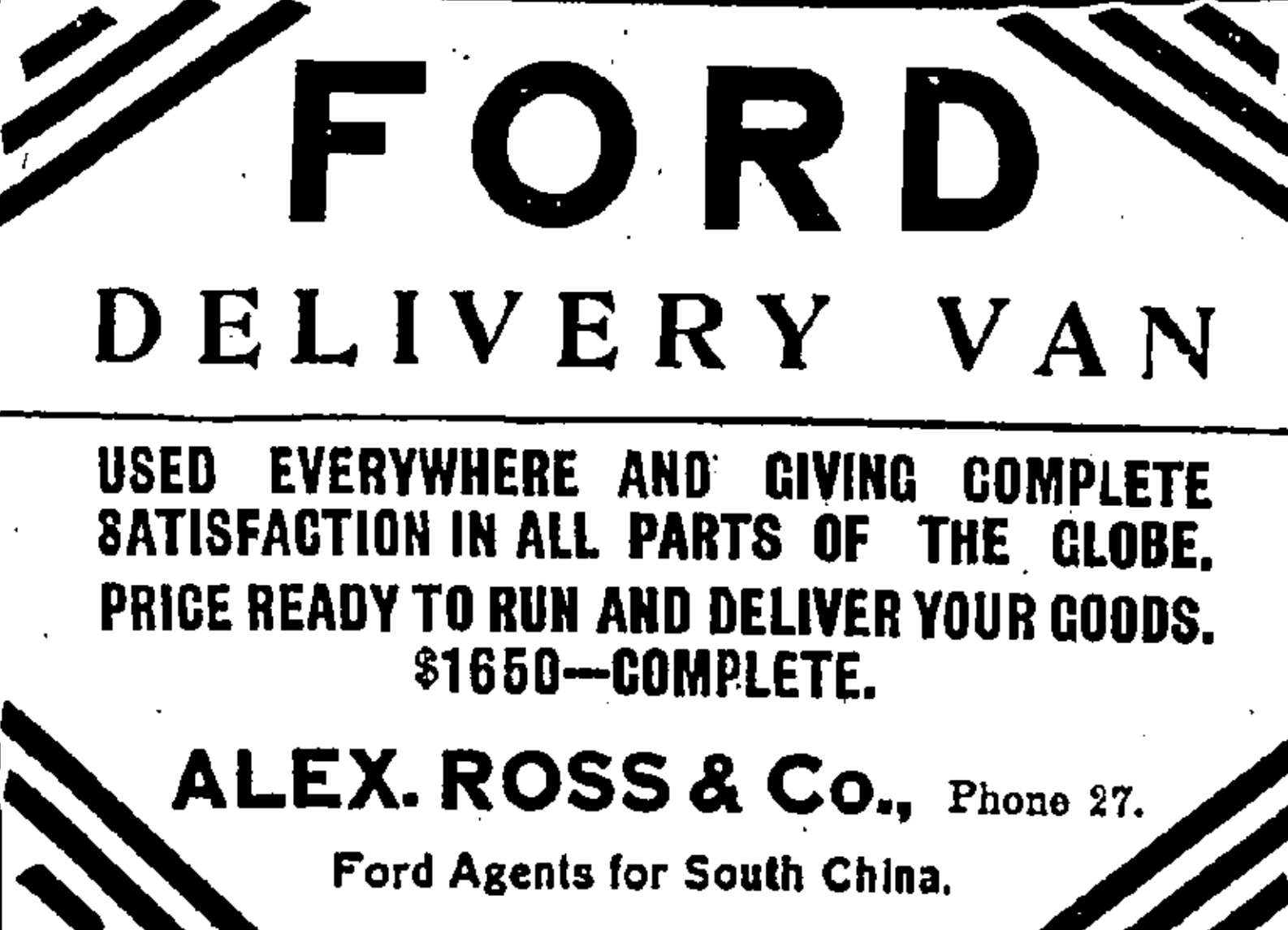
and

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM,"

in 2 parts.

Also
"A MUSICAL TREAT."

NOTICES.



FORD
DELIVERY VAN

USED EVERYWHERE AND GIVING COMPLETE SATISFACTION IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE. PRICE READY TO RUN AND DELIVER YOUR GOODS. \$1650—COMPLETE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.
Ford Agents for South China.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN
HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea, & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

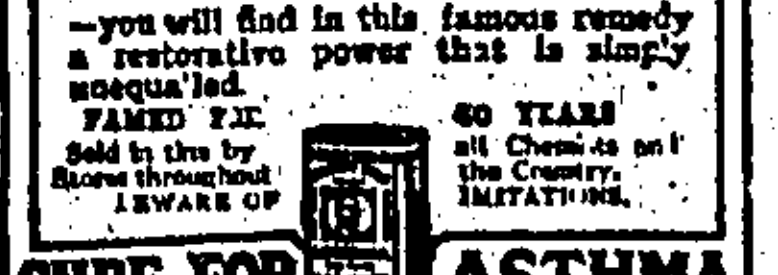
The Fifth Gymkhana Meeting of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 20th November, 1915, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915.



HIMROD'S
Cough Cure

Olives Instant Relief.
No matter what your cough story organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

SO TRIAL all Chemists sell the Cough Cure.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From NEW YORK.

"INVERTI."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Nov. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Butter—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Head—Ngau Tau	each	60
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Kank	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-kenk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Young Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kank	lb.	13
Ery—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kank	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Figs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	23
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Fan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shen Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Ele, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Masohel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	12
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Choi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kent Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chetoo)—Tin Chou Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	28
" Fresh	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shau-shang Tim Ching	5
" Sweet	8
Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Ssi Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
" Sprout—Ah Chai	lb.	8
" Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	8
" Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
" old—Lo Keung	lb.	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	9
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Onions	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
" Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	lb.	1
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	lb.	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Jhit Ewa	lb.	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	1
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1

生口

Onions	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
" Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	lb.	1
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	lb.	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Jhit Ewa	lb.	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	1
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	.10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	.07
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	.14
Granulated, per lb.	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	.13
No. 2	.12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

4. Frozen Meat—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

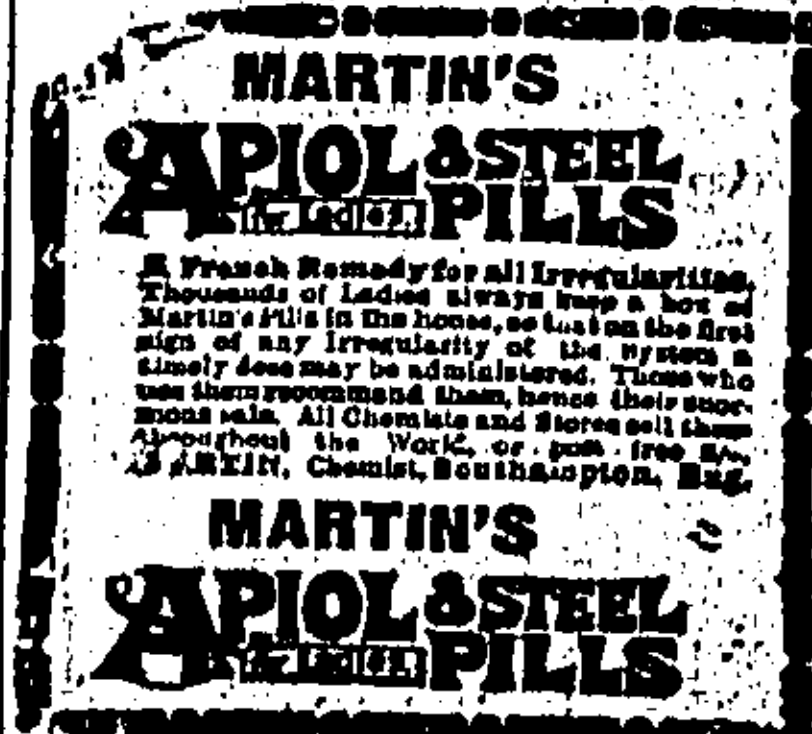
菓子

仁杏	lb.	1
菓	lb.	1

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron, and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Rhaphanians, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
BOWEL AND BLADDER



COMMERCIAL.

Coal in Southern China.

The United States Consul-General in Hongkong reports that official attention has been recently directed to coal deposits on the North River, about 160 miles from Canton. The mine is situated on the right bank of the river, on the line of the projected Canton-Hankow Railway. There are extensive workings, which have followed the seam down to 400 ft., where it is 9 ft. wide. So far as can be ascertained at present, there are three seams altogether, respectively 9 ft., 2 ft. and 10 ft. wide. Millions of tons of coal are stated to be in sight, and the Government analyst at Hongkong gives the composition at 60.90 per cent. fixed carbon, 20.70 per cent. volatile matter, 17.60 per cent. sulphur, 1.2 per cent. ash, and 0.80 per cent. moisture. It is hoped to have the railway line completed to the field in two years' time.

Exchange Circular.

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon's Shanghai report for week ending the 3rd November, 1915, states: The London price of Silver at 24.3/16d. is 1d. higher than last week, and our local rate for T/T on London at 2/4 1/16d. is 3/16d. up. Business has been dull throughout the week. In view of a little demand for T/T on London, the market showed eagerness on the 1st instant, but a drop of 1/16d. in the rate brought no further demand, proving that the small enquiry was merely the settlement of a few "held-over" amounts. Imports are in a stagnant condition. We understand that there is again enquiry for Silk in the export markets and Tientsin exports should be moving this month. The speculators hold about \$800,000 T/T on London—which is due for resale in December. We close with very little doing, but a firm tone to the market. The stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tientsin 61,304,000 lower than it was on the 20th October. We quote the difference as from this date, as we were in error last week in reporting a drop of Tls. 1,790,000, the latter amount should have been Tls. 789,000 only. The Stock of Mexican Dollars at \$22,710,000 is \$60,000 lower than last week.

Agricultural Machinery for China.

The demand for ploughs amongst Chinese farmers is stated by a contemporary to be increasing in importance year by year. The natives are beginning to realize the advantage of modern agricultural implements, says the *Implement and Machinery Review*. A firm that sold over 100 last year in Harbin expects to double that amount this season. Sugar machinery engineers are being urged to turn their attention to China as a market for their productions. The United States Consul at Chungking reports a reviving interest amongst Chinese sugar producers in the project of purchasing a complete sugar mill equipment. This is said to be especially true of the three import and sugar-growing centres of Neichiang, Tzechow, and Paochow. What will first be needed at Tzechow is a centrifugal equipment for making brown sugar, the plant to turn out about 10,000 lb. a day; an evaporator and a crusher of corresponding capacity will also be needed. Whilst there are no individual producers who are at present doing business on this scale, it would be possible for several of them to unite for this purpose. Manufacturers of sugar-mill machinery desiring to supply equipment to West China must, says the Consul, remember that the field is sufficiently important to warrant the sending of a personal representative, and that first orders should be accepted on as favourable terms as possible. A sufficient amount of machinery can be sold later to offset any loss on the first order, and those who secure the first orders are likely—especially in China—to get the rest of the business.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS E.—BUYERS B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May.	1915. Lowest Since 14th May.	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 ea. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 a. div.	{£23/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425 s.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	{Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	950 n.	12,100	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$97 1/2	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$260 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	255	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$8 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420 s.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	358 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$88 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{£4 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{Combined \$153 Deferred \$60 Preferred \$60 s.	{60,000 60,000 60,000	{25 25 25	{all all all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	159	96	{6 p.c. on p. s. & 3 p.c. on a. s. for year 1914. Shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 28.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	85/- s.	3,797,610	£1	a	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 s.	40,000	\$10	al	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{£1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$128 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3 1/2 b.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Trench Mines Ltd.	28/- b.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/8 Nov.	32/6	28/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	38/- n.	796,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3	41	37/6	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$18 ea.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$86 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kow W. Co., Ltd.	\$90 b.	35,000	t. 100	all	169 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$194 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$109 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{£2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$168 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 s.	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	80	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 s.	12,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	103	100	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$103 s.	10,000	\$100	all	103	103	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$172 1/2 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$9.30 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	9.40	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$15 1/2 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$78 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$191 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	90	{Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80 s.	60,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$9.80 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	31	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$50 s.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39 June	5 Aug.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$109 1/2 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45	39	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190 s.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	48 1/2	25	{£10 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 1/2 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.90	4.80	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 4 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$37 1/2 s.	250,000	g. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 Dec.	10	9	80 cts.
Do (New)	85 cts. b.	60,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	None
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{£1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$6 1/4 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/4 Dec.	7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. O. Morning Post	\$22 1/2 b.	6,030	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 1 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$5.40 buyers 5.50 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.70 buyers 3.80 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.40 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 sales buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.60 buyers 1 1/2 sellers.	Pajam (Straits) \$10.40 buyers 10.50 sellers.
Nordanals 18/- buyers 18/9 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$5.50 buyers 5 1/2 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.55 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO noon, NOV. 19, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 18th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay 1/10 5/16	On Haiphong 6 1/2 % premi.	Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.10
Demand 1/10 3/8	Demand Bombay 139 1/2	On Saigon 6 1/4 "	Sovereign \$10.95 nom.
30 d/s 1/10 7/16	T/T Calcutta 139 1/2	On Bangkok 8 3/4 "	Bar Silver, ready 24 3/4
60 d/s 1/10 1/2	Demand Calcutta 86	Buying.	forward "
T/T Shanghai 76 1/2	T/T San Foo & N.Y. 43 1/4	4 m/s. L/O 1/11	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand, New York 43 3/8	4 m/s. D/E 1/11 1/8	
T/T Singapore 79 5/8	T/T Java 106 1/2	6 m/s. L/O 1/11 1/4	
T/T Japan 87 1/2	T/T Marks Nom.	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/11 1/4	
T/T India 139 1/4	Demand Germany "	30 d/s. San Foo & N.Y. 44 3/4	
Demand India 139 1/2	T/T France 2.59	4 m/s. Marks Nom.	
	Demand Paris 2.59	4 m/s. France 2.70	
		6 m/s. France 2.75	

NOTICE
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IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
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SUITS
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CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER.

IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES,
COPENHAGEN,
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BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.	Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.	RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000 Silver \$18,000,000
BRANCHES:— BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS. Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman, W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Stallim, CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong—N. J. Stabb MANAGER Shanghai—A. G. Stephen. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDS 4,210,000	Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager
(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 1st July 1915	HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on ap- plication. INTEREST on deposits is al- lowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an- num. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the Hongkong and Shang- hai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. Established 1880. Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000 Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000 Reserve Fund " 20,000,000 Head Office.—YOKOHAMA. Branches Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama. Agencies at Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Fukuoka, Yokohama (Port of Call), San Francisco, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London. Authorized Capital £1,500,000 Subscribed " 1,125,000 Paid Up " 562,500 Reserve Fund 500,000 BANKERS: The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. BRANCHES:— Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Koda Bharu, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Delhi, Madras, Galle, Penang, Hongkong, Rangoon, Howrah, Shanghai, Kandy, Singapore.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Boston, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

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